

Ipomoea dumetorum presumably originated in North America (McDonald, 1982), since its relationships are with the wholly North American sect. *Exogonium* (Choisy) Griseb. (Austin, 1977). Preference for high montane habits, otherwise rare in *Ipomoea*, apparently predisposed the successful introduction of *I. dumetorum* into the South American cordilleras, where the species has since undergone considerable range extension.—Andrew McDonald, Dept. of Botany, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53703, U.S.A.

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CLEISTOGAMY IN *MUHLENBERGIA CUSPIDATA* (POACEAE)¹—

In preparing the treatment of the genus *Muhlenbergia* for the vascular flora of the southeastern United States a specimen of *Muhlenbergia cuspidata* (Torr.) Rydb. was observed that possessed cleistogamous spikelets enclosed in the basal leaf sheaths. The specimen was collected in Arkansas: Benton County; Ozark Plateau, foothills of the Boston Mountains, gently rolling wooded hills, along Spavinaw River, 1–10 mi E of Oklahoma border, 1000–1250 ft elev., 7 Oct 1928, *Demaree 5540* (UARK). No mention of this occurrence had been previously reported in the literature or descriptions within regional floras (Chase, 1908, 1918, 1951; Connor, 1979; Correll & Johnston, 1970; Lord, 1981; Reeder, 1975).

The cleistogamous inflorescences are rather cryptic within the lower sheaths. The flowering culm from the main culm is approximately 7 cm long and bears 3 small inflorescences. Each inflorescence is approximately 1–2 cm long and enclosed within a spatheolate leaf sheath 1.2–2.3 cm long.

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The ligule is a minute fringe of hairs and the leaf blade is tightly involute, 0.8–4.5 cm long. Spikelet length is approximately the same as that of the chasmogamous spikelets and the base of the spikelets are bulbous rather than linear owing to the ovate shape of the caryopsis. Disarticulation is above the glumes, glumes are ca 1/2 the length of the spikelet. The palea is split between the two nerves as a result of the enlarged caryopsis. The caryopsis is ovate to elliptic, 1.0–1.4 mm long with the surface convoluted, the embryo 1/2–2/3 the length of the caryopsis. Chasmogamous spikelets are typically linear with a caryopsis ca 2 mm long and narrowly elliptic to linear, the surface is smooth, and the embryo 1/2 the length of the caryopsis.

Other specimens of this taxon have been studied to see the extent to which this occurs. However, none of the specimens from CM, DUKE, TAES, TENN, UNC, US, or VPI had inflorescences as that described above. *Clifford W. Morden and Stephan L. Hatch, S. M. Tracy Herbarium, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, TX 77843, U.S.A.*

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CARYA PALLIDA (ASHE) ENGL. & GRAEBN. (JUGLANDACEAE), A NEW ARKANSAS RECORD—While performing a vegetation study of the L'Anguille River basin in Poinsett County, Arkansas, I collected specimens of *Carya pallida*, the pale or sand hickory. A single mature tree was growing on one of the very few islands of ridge bottoms within an extensive belt of hardwood bottoms and swamp forest. Reproduction was not evident, although a cursory search of the immediate area was made at the time. Major associated species were *Quercus pagoda* = (*Q. falcata* var. *pagodifolia*), *Q. nigra* and *Carya tomentosa*. My identification was later verified by Drs. Donald E. Stone, Duke University, and Robert H. Mohlenbrock, Southern Illinois University. The distribution range of *Carya pallida* is mainly confined to the Coastal Plain from New Jersey south to northern Florida and west to Louisiana and inland to Kentucky, southern Illinois, and southwestern Indiana (Little 1977). Although this species had been reported for Critten-